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per annum.

No. 16,761;

號一月二年七十百九千壹第

SONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1917.

己丁亥歲年六國民華中

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ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
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Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.
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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
7.30 a.m. SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 1.55 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

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Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS
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Season and punch tickets available for
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No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
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EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Manager,
Hongkong, April 11, 1917.

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BROWN BRANDY
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WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1917.

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Terms - From \$5 per day, mex.
Telegraph add: "Peaceful."
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ALL ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS Pass Entrance,
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Manager.

TANG YUK LING, successor to
the late SIEN TING,
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TERMS VERY MODERATE
Commission free.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PLOT TO POISON LLOYD GEORGE.

SUFFRAGETTES AND A CON-
SCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR
CHARGED.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The Daily Mail says three suffragettes
and conscientious objectors have been
arrested at Derby and Southampton on a
sensational charge of political conspiracy.

The Daily Sketch gives the names of
the persons arrested and says they were
formally charged at Derby with con-
spiracy to murder Mr. Lloyd George. The
paper adds that it is understood that
the prisoners are accused of conspiring
to poison Mr. Lloyd George.

LATER.
Alice Wheelodon, Harriet Ann Wheel-
odon, Winnie Mason, and Alfred George
Mason have been charged at Derby
with conspiring to murder Mr. Lloyd
George (Premier), and Mr. Arthur
Henderson, M. P. (Member of the
Cabinet).

Only evidence of arrest was given
and the accused were remanded.
No details are published.

LATER.
Alice Wheelodon is the mother of
Harriet Wheelodon and Winnie Mason,
who is the wife of Alfred Mason. The
latter is a Chemist. Harriet and Winnie
are school teachers. Alice Wheelodon in
Court declared that it was a trumped-up
charge "because my lad is a
conscientious objector."

The Wheelodons are well-known
Derby suffragettes. It is stated that
others may be involved, but there are
still no details of the charge available.

THE FIGHTING ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

A Russian official report states:
After a bombardment with chemical
shells, the enemy, strongly attacked
along the Kalenc-Chlok high road
and also northeast of Kalenc, pressing
us back two-thirds of a mile, and
occupied a small sector of our trenches
east of Kalenc.

FIGHTING IN SNOW WAIST HIGH.
We advanced in snow waist high and
captured at the bayonet point the
heights east of Jacobeni, taking pri-
soners and booty.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report says:
We stormed a forest position on the
east bank of the An, repulsed
strong counter-attacks and took over
900 prisoners.

After strong attacks southward of
Valeputna, two of which failed, the
Russians penetrated a point d'appui.
The Ottomans drove back strong
reconnoitres in the neighbourhood of
the Danube.

SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The following steamers have been
sunk:-
Jervington (British), Thersund,
Donat and Fulton (Norwegian)
and Egret (Russian).

BRITISH LADS OF 18 CALLED UP.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The youths of 18 years of age are
being called up.

THE MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The Mesopotamia Commission has
examined the Earl of Cromer, Sec-
retary of State for India.

FURTHER UNSPEAKABLE CRIMES CONTEMPLATED.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT
THREATENS IMMEDIATE
REPRISALS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The Foreign Office announces that
the German Government claim to
have conclusive proof that enemy
hospital ships have been misused for
the transport of munitions and
troops. They also claim to have
submitted proofs to the French and
British Governments, at the same
time declaring that the traffic of
hospital ships within a line from
Flamborough Head and Terschelling
and Ushant and Land's End will no
longer be tolerated.

His Majesty's Government has
received no communication on the
subject. The Foreign Office adds
that Germany has the right to search
hospital ships, which it has never
used.

As it is the evident intention to
add other unspeakable crimes to an
already long list 'disgracing her
record, His Majesty's Government
has decided that if the threat is
carried out reprisals will immediately
be taken.

GERMAN "FRIGHTFULNESS." INCREASED ARMAMENT FOR MERCHANT SHIPS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Telegrams from America report new
threats of German 'frightfulness' in
retaliation for the alleged new British
mines in the North Sea.

The increased armament of merchant-
men is causing apprehension among the
authorities. It is forecasted that the
State Department will take the position
that merchantmen belonging to the
belligerent Powers are entitled to carry
heavier armament than heretofore and
mount guns fore and aft without losing
their customary rights.

GREAT NAVAL BATTLE EXPECTED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

The New York World's correspondent
in Berlin states that a great naval
battle is expected shortly.

NORWAY AND SUBMARINES.

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 31.

The King has signed a decree pro-
hibiting belligerent war submarines
entering Norwegian waters, excepting to
storm, damage, or in order to save
life, when they must be unarmoured
and show their nationality, also signal
the reason of their presence. They
must leave as soon as the reasons for
their entry are no longer valid.
Unbelligerent war submarines are also
prohibited, except in daylight and un-
submerged, showing their nationality.
Submarines contravening these orders
will be liable to attack by Norwegian
warships.

THE "STRICTER BLOCKADE"

A DUTCH VIEW.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 31.

Referring to the German news-
paper report that Great Britain is
beginning a stricter blockade of the
German North Sea coast, the Tele-
graaf says: "If this should lessen
the submarine danger the advantage
to Dutch shipping would outweigh
the extra burden imposed."

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twelfth Annual GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Office of Messrs. Dodwell & Co. Limited on SATURDAY the 3rd February, 1917 at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a statement of accounts to 31st December, 1916. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th January to 3rd February both dates inclusive.

DODWELL & COMPANY LIMITED.
General Managers.
Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1917. 1440

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, VICTORIA BUILDINGS on SATURDAY, 10th February, 1917, at 11 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving the REPORT of DIRECTORS together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916. The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 1st to SATURDAY, 10th February, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.
General Agents for the
Kowloon Land and Building Company Limited.
Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1917. 1448

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 10th February, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th February to the 12th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers
Hongkong, Jan. 27, 1917. 1454

COLUMBIA NEW DANCE RECORDS.

569. "Mighty Lak" A. Rose Waltz
"A Perfect Day"
592. "Tins" (Brie-A-Brie)
5584. "On with the Dance" (Cecile)
5681. "Leo Fusi Medley" One-Step
"At a Georgia Camp Meeting"
5687. "The Magic Melody" Fox-Trot
"Georgia Grind"

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

8, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 1322.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAY, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has spent a decade in Europe. He has a good command of English and is prepared to give instruction in the Chinese language, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "The China Mail" Office or direct to No. 109, Wellington Street, second floor. (1251)

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- HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1909) ... 50
HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY ... 50
NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (by Rev. O. A. Bunbury, M.A.) ... 50
Part I—Mammals and Birds ... 50
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THE MISSIONS STRANDBERGERS (History of the Eastern Churches) ... 1.00
CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK (by J. J. Hall) ... 25
MR. ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM ... 25
VASSIN'S BYES (by J. J. Hall) ... 25

INTIMATIONS

SECOND RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916.

ALTHOUGH the subscription lists were closed on the 26th December, the RUSSO ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, is prepared to ACCEPT ORDERS for the above Loan up to the 13th February on the subscription terms as previously advertised.
Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1917. 1222

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WE will sell for you your products: General produce, Oil seeds, Beans, Oils, Hides, Wool, Gum, Fibre, Tea, etc. SEND US YOUR SAMPLES. WE WILL VALUE THEM. WILL MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.

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Apply:—STANLEY S. MOORE, JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.
Hongkong, Jan. 31, 1917. 1458

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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OUR HOUSE FED "APONS" AND CHICKENS.
Are the best in the East.
Tender eating, delicate flavour.
TRY THEM.

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIK HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) at 12/- per ton (Bunkers) or 11/- per ton (Cargo) delivered at the wharf.

SILIMPON COAL, compared favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

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BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
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Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.
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Special Quotations on Demand.
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

THERAPION No. 9

THERAPION No. 10

THERAPION No. 11

THERAPION No. 12

BRITISH WAR OFFICE INQUIRY.

"THE LADY IN THE CASE."

A long statement relative to the recent War Office inquiry instituted by Mr. Lloyd George when he was Secretary of State for War was read by Mr. Macpherson in the House of Commons yesterday, reports the London "Daily Mail" of December 21st. Replying to Mr. Ronald McNeill, he said:—

I am desired by Lord Derby, Secretary of State for War, to express my regret for the delay in making an announcement. The matter was one which the present Prime Minister had kept in his own hands when Secretary of State, and it was essential that Lord Derby should consult him as to any decision which had to be taken. I am sure the House will acquit both present and past Secretaries of State from any desire unduly to retard that decision.

As I stated yesterday, the findings of both Courts of Inquiry will be published forthwith. It may be necessary, in order to make them thoroughly intelligible, to add a short synopsis of events which led up to the inquiry and also to publish in extenso letters to which reference is made in the findings. The findings will be published in their entirety.

Lord Derby thinks the House would like to know what action he proposes to take in the matter of these concerned.

THE YOUNG OFFICER.

With reference to Second Lieutenant Barrett, he congratulates that officer on his complete vindication, and he deprecates the illness to which his mental anxiety has contributed so much, and hopes that he may be speedily restored to health and have a long and useful career, as a soldier in front of him.

With regard to General Owen Thomas, with whom Lord Derby had most pleasant co-operation in the days of voluntary recruiting, he would express to that officer his hope that he will recognize that the action that was taken in his case was due entirely to military requirements and not to any undue influence, and he would take this opportunity of thanking the gallant officer for the great service he rendered in recruiting for Welsh regiments.

With regard to the lady implicated in the case, she is outside the jurisdiction of military control, and he feels he cannot do better than leave the verdict of the Court of Inquiry to stand for itself.

Sir Henry Mackinnon, an old and distinguished soldier, has now retired under the age clause, and no action, even if it were asked for, in his case is either possible or desirable. The court, however, implicitly says that he was actuated by good intentions. My noble friend feels that Sir Henry's long and honourable association with the Western Command would naturally prompt him to a continued interest in a matter of this kind.

GENERAL REMOVED.

Colonel Delme-Radcliffe whose conduct is very seriously impugned, has been removed from command of his battalion.

Local there is the case of Sir John Cowans. Sir John Cowans has served for many years at the War Office, and during the present war has rendered most distinguished service. His name, frequent application to Lord Kitchener for employment on active service, but in Lord Kitchener's opinion it was impossible to accede to his request as his services were invaluable at home.

DON'T COUGH.

IT is absurd to allow a cough to hang on and rob your vitality; when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure you. You don't know where a persistent cough will land you. You can't afford to allow your throat and lungs to become diseased when it is such a simple thing to stop, into a chemist's shop and get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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INTIMATIONS



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(Hongkong) September 4, 1916.

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WHEEL

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

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All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP

LENGTH OF KEEL

ENTRANCE BREADTH

DEPTH OVER

WHEEL AT

SPRINGS

WHEEL

WHEEL

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1917.

THE CHINA MAIL.

INTIMATIONS

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
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"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY

the 3rd February, 1917, at 11 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
A "FOPE" Twin Cylinder Motor Cycle
with Side Car 12-15 H.P.
New inner tubes, horn and lamp
complete - Spring - Frame - Entire
machine recently overhauled; guaranteed
in good running order.
Terms - Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 27, 1917. 1451

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY

the 6th February, 1917, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
SUNDRY BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
etc., etc.,
As Follows:-
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and
Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture,
Double Brass-mounted Bedsteads,
Brass and Teakwood Twin Bedsteads,
Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension
Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and
Occasional Tables, etc., etc., Dinner
Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking
Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, etc., Bath
Room Utensils, Large Roll-top Desk
and Writing Tables, etc., Sundry Electro
Plated Ware.

Piano by Challen & Sons, London, in
good condition, Electric Reading Lamp
and Stove (New), Blackwood and Teak-
wood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood
Furniture, Pictures, Engravings, Carpets
and Rugs, Clocks, etc., etc.
Also
Tennis Poles and Netting, etc., etc.,
Brass Finger Bowls, and a few lots
Table Linen, etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms - Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 31, 1917. 1457

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY

the 6th February, 1917, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice
House Street,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc.,
Comprising:-
Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, Carpets and
Rugs, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, etc.,
Dining Tables and Chairs, Chest-of-
Draws, Arm-chairs, etc., Wardrobes and
Toilet Tables, Double and Single Brass-
mounted Bedsteads, Cots, etc., Miscel-
laneous Furniture, Blackwood Ware,
including: Cabinets, Wardrobes, etc.,
Brass Fenders and Fire Brasses, a few
lots Porcelain, etc., Pantry, Bath Room
and Kitchen Utensils,
etc., etc., etc.
Also
A few lots of Turkish Towels, Bath
Towels, Brass Yarns, Brass Finger Bowls,
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms - Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 30, 1917. 1456

UNNATURALLY TIRED.

Some men and many women feel tired all the time. This is not natural. Fatigue following work or great exertion is normal, but to be constantly tired indicates a diseased condition, usually this blood. Backache usually accom-
panies this state of the system.
Such sufferers are usually pale but not necessarily thin. In fair people the transparency of the skin is increased; in dark people it is decreased and the complexion becomes muddy. They feel like a greyish blue.
This condition of this blood, which doctors call anemia is a dangerous one if allowed to progress; but with proper treatment it may be speedily corrected. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people contain just the elements needed to build up the blood and restore the lost colour and vitality. New energy circulates through the system with the enriched blood, the heart stops its alarming palpitations, and the colour returns to pale cheeks and lips.
Nothing more is needed except sup-
light, good air, proper food and rest. If you do not know exactly what rules to follow in these matters write a post card to-day to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 600 South Main Street, Shanghai, for a free copy of the useful guide "The Blood and its Work." All medicine dealers and Dr. Williams' pink pills, also obtainable 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8.00 from the above address.

AUCTIONS.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT

AUCTIONEER

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD

PROPERTY

situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong to be sold by order of the Mortgagee by Public Auction on

TUESDAY

the 6th day of February, 1917

at 3 o'clock p.m.

By

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer,

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The Property consists of:-

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 25 together with the messuages and premises thereon known as Nos. 6 and 7 Praya East and Nos. 43, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Queen's Road East Victoria aforesaid.

The said premises are held for the term of 999 years from the 6th day of July, 1844 created therein by a Crown Lease of the said Lot dated the 14th day of July, 1852 and made between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part and Lee Yung Wa of the other part subject to the payment of the Crown Rent and to the observance and performance of the Lessee's covenants and conditions therein reserved and contained.

Area 27,500 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown Rent \$484.84.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

DENNIS & BOWLEY

6 Des Vaux Road Central,

Solicitors for the Vendor.

or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1917. 1441

IMRODS

Gives Instant Relief

No matter what your respiratory

trouble is, IMRODS will give you

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA,

CROUP, COUGHS, OR ORDINARY COUGH.

-you will find in this famous remedy

a restorative power that is simply

unmatched.

IMRODS is sold in all the leading

pharmacies and chemists.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

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LOCAL BENEVOLENCE.

THE WORK OF THE HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak in the course of a short speech at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Benevolent Society said that for many years past he had watched the work of this Society with increasing interest and ever-growing admiration. The self-sacrificing work which was done by the ladies of the Society, which, for obvious reasons, could not be fully explained, deserved not only the admiration, but the practical gratitude of every man and woman in the Colony. As it was impossible, in the report, to detail all the cases dealt with the public were not able fully to appreciate the real extent and value of the work carried out, but those who were privileged to see behind the scenes knew that a great and good work was being done. When it was realised that at the present time no fewer than 25 destitute children were being provided with food and clothing and a home, in addition to the other beneficent activities in which the Society engaged, they would agree with him that the Society was doing a work of which any society in any part of the world might justly feel proud. He had been asked to appeal for increased donations and subscriptions. He did so with great pleasure, and under a sense that it was an appeal which deserved a ready and generous response. In these days of constant calls for War Charities and the like a steady charitable Society of this nature was liable to suffer. He was perfectly certain, however, that the public of Hongkong only required to be made aware of the splendid work that was being done and they would not only maintain but increase their annual subscriptions. Most business men in the Colony had experienced the problem of how to deal with the destitute who found their way into their offices, and here was a Society prepared to receive and consider such cases. He thought the business men of the Colony did not take as much advantage of this privilege as they ought to take. Proceeding, he called attention to the evil of marriage between Chinese and white women, which was emphasised by the fact that three of the cases in the report arose out of unhappy unions of this description. He could not help thinking that this subject was one of national importance, and that at least local pressure ought to be brought to bear to make it illegal for any Chinese to be married to a white woman, whether of British or other nationality. He had no doubt it was, indeed, a well-known fact that in European countries Chinese made good husbands, but it was on return to their own country that the tragedy of the marriage began. It was a subject that called for legislation, and if the time were not ripe for this, he would advocate that as every large export, such as London, Liverpool, Swansea, Cardiff, Melbourne, Montreal, Vancouver, and our own port, the evils of marriage between a white girl and an Asiatic should be set forth in unmistakable terms, and warning given of what the results of such a marriage must ultimately be. No one appreciated the Chinese as a race more than he, but "East is East, and West is West." And never, from their point of view, as well as from that of the white woman, could any such marriage be expected to be successful or satisfactory in the long run.

Mr. A. H. Harris drew attention to the fact that the substantial balance was due to the handsome subscription of the Hongkong Jockey Club, and, seeing that the Society had 25 orphans to keep and the expenses of each were about \$100 a year, it was extremely necessary that they should have added support.

SHIPBUILDING AND CARRYING

CAPACITY.

A REVOLUTIONARY SCHEME.

Sir Joseph Mackay (Minister for Shipping Control) is reported in a London paper with having initiated an important two-fold scheme to revolutionise the British carrying capacity. It comprises, firstly, the speeding up of construction already begun; and, secondly, a new method of quicker construction by means of the standardisation of hull and engines. The scheme is expected to go far to fill the gap caused in British tonnage by enemy submarine depredations.

It is understood that the Minister for Shipping Control proposes that shipbuilders should be asked to submit the lead line to be safely raised. It is estimated that this will add 250,000 tons to the carrying capacity of the British mercantile marine.

LOSING WEIGHT

BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S

METABOLIZED

COD LIVER OIL

COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Price 25/- (Cash) per Copy.

Price 31.25/- and 32.25/-

THE JAPANESE CABINET.

BARON MOTONO'S STATEMENT OF POLICY.

The following account of the recent statement of Japan's foreign policy supplements the Reuters' brief telegraphic summary published last week - Tokyo, January 24.

The Diet assembled yesterday morning. Count Terauchi and Baron Motono addressed it. The Premier, Count Terauchi, briefly outlined his policy as being one of the closest concert with "our fellow participants in the war" and the friendliest relations with neutrals, especially China, with whom "he would spare no effort to cultivate relations of mutual confidence and assistance."

The Upper House unanimously passed a resolution of sympathy with their Allies.

Count Okuma is the present centre of confidence. The resolution of want of confidence in the Government was introduced. It comes up on the 25th. Count Terauchi, the Premier, advocated the maintenance of armaments adequate for defence consonant with the international responsibilities of Japan. He said that Japan is facing a tremendous economic crisis and that the most rigid economy and reforms and attention to industrial developments.

Baron Motono, Minister of Foreign Affairs, reviewed at length the conflict in Europe, upon which, he said, hung the decision whether the smaller States should be subject to the domination of the great powers. He pointed out that in defence of her particular interests but also in defence of the interests of her allies, which are equally the interests of humanity.

"It is necessary," he said, "that justice shall triumph. It is necessary that the world shall live and breathe in peace hereafter. In order to secure such an end it is necessary, above everything, that victory shall be complete, which can only be secured by the sacrifice of Japan and the sacrifice of all the Governments and all the Nations. Consequently Japan will collaborate until final victory for the Allies is secured. Such co-operation will not be confined to military and naval forces but extends to the economic sphere. Hence the concurrence of Japan in the decisions arrived at the Paris Conference."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs reviewed the reply of the Allies to Germany's peace proposals and expressed the fullest agreement of the Japanese Government with it. He said that some criticism has been directed against the Japanese reply because the Allies reply did not specifically include Japan's share but he pointed out that the Allies' Note gave no details. "In order to avoid misunderstanding on this point the Government has taken steps to safeguard the rights of Japan and I am happy to be able to assure you that a very satisfactory understanding on this point exists between the Allies."

Baron Motono paid a tribute to the armies and navies of the Allies. He said that the Alliance of Great Britain would always be the foundation of their foreign policy. It had been mutually beneficial, especially since the outbreak of the war.

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Baron Motono then proceeded, somewhat lengthily, to review the Entente with Russia. He asserted that the sentiments of the Russians towards the Japanese were very sincere. "Having personally assisted throughout a decade in the evolution of the present relations between Russia and Japan, I have no hesitation in declaring that the Russian Government and the Russian people are true and grateful friends of Japan."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs referred particularly to relations with the United States and China. Regarding the former he said that while, sometimes, difficulties arose, these did not arise between the closest friends, he did not doubt that they would finally be resolved. He especially welcomed the proposition of financial co-operation of America and Japan in China.

Referring to China at great length, Baron Motono deplored the tendency of Japan to interfere in the internal affairs of China. He said that well-meaning but mistaken Japanese, after the downfall of the Manchus, undertook to assist various parties with deplorable results. On behalf of the present Japanese Government, he said, "I earnestly repudiate a course which could only cause animosity on the part of the neighbour and misunderstanding elsewhere abroad."

ENTENTE WITH CHINA DESIRED.

He continued: "It is our desire to secure a cordial Entente with China, only asking for the gradual accomplishment of reforms to which Japan pledges support and we will undertake to demonstrate to the whole Chinese people the genuine sincerity of the Government and people of Japan."

"We do not desire to interfere with internal or external affairs of China or of the political parties in China. It is our policy for us to see a strong China following a normal path of development. We hope to see an early and peaceful settlement of the internal disorders there."

"Meanwhile I assure you in the most formal manner that it is the determination of the Government to assist in the maintenance of the territorial integrity and independence of China."

In conclusion Baron Motono pointed out the special position of Japan in South Manchuria as the result of tremendous sacrifices and expenditures and hoped that China would show equal consideration in dealing with future questions concerning the territory in which their interests lie.

POSTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Tokyo, January 25.
The resolution of lack of confidence in the Government came up immediately after the Lower House convened at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Inukai and Mr. Otsuki made speeches. Mr. Inukai, the Minister of Finance, said that the Government was not disturbed by a large number of members of the opposition, who were wearing white badges, as they entered the gates of the House were greeted with cheers. Early this morning, there was a meeting of the Keiseikai Party. Five prominent members "botted" to support the resolution of want of confidence, to ensure its passage by at least 110 votes. The Cabinet, yesterday, decided to petition the Emperor to dissolve the House and the Order was already in the

hands of the Premier for announcement before the vote.

TEXT OF THE MOTION.

The text of the motion of no confidence in the Cabinet and the reasons for it were as follows:-

"It is hereby resolved that the House of Representatives does not place any confidence in the present Cabinet.
Reasons:-The present Cabinet has no foundation in the Imperial Diet, which is the organ of the public opinion of the nation; it has, therefore, no claim to represent the country and is consequently not in accord with the true course of constitutionalism; moreover, it does not possess the requisite ability to manage the affairs of the state."

THE LATE RAYMOND ASQUITH.

FRANCES'S TRIBUTE.

The "Times" states that the French President has presented to Mr. Asquith, in honour of the late Lieutenant Raymond Asquith, a diploma similar to that which has been given to every French family which has lost a son or relative at the front. The diploma, which is a very handsome piece of work by M. Charles Coppiet, and includes a reproduction of the famous "Marseillaise" relief on the Arc de Triomphe, bears the inscription:-

To the Memory of
RAYMOND ASQUITH,
Lieutenant of the Grenadier Guards,
who died in the cause of
Freedom and Humanity,
September 15, 1916.

With the Homage and Gratitude of
the French Nation.

The President of the Republic,
R. RAINCAR.

In acknowledging the presentation to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, through whom the diploma was forwarded, Mr. Asquith says:-

10, Downing-street, Whitehall, S.W.

My dear Ambassador, I am deeply touched by your most kind letter, and still more by the diploma which records in such moving terms the tribute of France to the services of my dear son.

Will you be good enough to convey to your Government my most grateful and profound appreciation?

He died willingly and gladly in our common cause, and, terrible as is the sacrifice to me, I couldn't wish for him or any of my children a worthier end.

Believe me, my dear Ambassador, with heartfelt gratitude, your very sincere friend.

H. H. ASQUITH.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN JAPAN.

The number of prisoners who are now in the eleven detention camps in the country is returned as follows:-

Name	Army	Medical Officers
of Camp	Officers	Soldiers, etc.
Nagasaki	12	440
Shimonoseki	7	98
Nagoya	12	483
Osaka	30	442
Aomori	8	478
Tokushima	8	501
Marugame	15	353
Matsuyama	20	386
Yokohama	29	146
Kure	54	1,219
Total	196	4,410
Grand total		4,762

Of this total 19 of the officers are Austrians, also 291 of the men. Eight prisoners who were detained in the Camp at Nagoya were released a few days ago by order of the Government, at the request of the Japanese Government.

A Geneva message says it appears that the negotiations which have been going on between Japan and Austria and Germany, through the medium of the Government of Switzerland, for the exchange of severely wounded prisoners, have come to a standstill.

I HAVE A RENDEZVOUS WITH DEATH.

Alan Seeger, the gifted young writer of the following poem, was an American whose love of France prompted him, early in the war, to take up arms on her behalf. He was killed in battle at Belleau-sur-Santerre in July, and these beautiful and strangely prophetic lines, which were published in the "North American Review," are perhaps the last he ever wrote:-

I have a rendezvous with Death
At some disputed barricade,
When Spring comes round with rustling shade
And apple blossoms fill the air.
I have a rendezvous with Death
When Spring comes round again this year.

It may be I shall take my hand
And close my eyes and quench my breath;
It may be I shall pass him still
I have a rendezvous with Death
On some scarred slope of battered hill
When Spring comes round again this year.

And the first meadows flowers appear,
And the first meadows flowers appear,
God knows I would better be deep
Pillowed in silk and scented down,
Where love throbs out in blissful sleep,
Pulse quick to pulse, and breath to breath.

Where hushed awakenings are dear,
But I've a rendezvous with Death
At midnight in some flaming town,
When Spring comes round again this year.

And to my pledged word I true,
I shall not fail that rendezvous.

Special Food for Starved Nerves.



"Sanaphos" supplies the element which is needed by our nerves and brain, and which is not supplied in sufficient quantity by our ordinary food. Thus it is an ideal food for nourishing and strengthening the nerves, and for correcting all the many ills which result from weakness of those nerves which govern all the working of the body.

Moreover "Sanaphos" contains other food elements which at once are assimilated to make tissue and energy. It is wholly digestible, a food. Thus it is an ideal food for earlier and less highly perfected products. The Chairman of the Company making "Sanaphos" is Sir William Taylor, M.D., Surgeon-General of the Forces.

"Sanaphos" is sold by all Chemists. Stocks are held by and requests for samples should be addressed to Messrs. A. & C. or The Queen's Dispensary, Hong Kong.

Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East:-Dunn Brothers, Ltd., Middlesex Street, London, England.

A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look for the signature in White

on the Red label, and see also that the name LEA & PERRINS is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the original and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many imitations.

SURE ROAD TO FINAL VICTORY.

A JAPANESE VIEW.

If war be the greatest crime that could be committed, in the fair name of patriotism, its only justification must lie in chastisement of the enemy of humanity.

Man can be aroused to a concerted sacrifice of self only through the discipline and sanctification of the State. The Entente Powers from the very outset had to labour under the double disadvantage of fighting against a fully prepared foe with but scant preparation and of arming themselves to the teeth while bitterly condemning Teutonic militarism. Great Britain and this country (Japan), though united in alliance and on the same side in the general conflict, being perhaps the least exposed of all the Allies to imminent danger, seem to have been the latest to reach complete realization of their share of responsibility in a common cause.

After a series of little misunderstandings between themselves and of misgivings among outside critics, this third Year of the War is radiant with hope that the island Empires will inspire fresh vigour in themselves and their comrades by bending all their energies to the final victory of the just.

Frankly speaking, there were many persons here as elsewhere who did not know how thorough was Germany's preparation and were afraid that British supremacy after the War would upset the economic balance of both hemispheres. They interpreted Japan's hostility against Germany in the light of national selfishness, instead of casting in her lot with the freedom of smaller nations. When they saw that the Teutons were not to be conquered so easily; they were suggested by the rumour of the Anglo-American nations' desire to limit our naval activity to Chinese waters, as if the safety of Britain and the United States in the Pacific depended solely of Japanese occupation of all German possessions there. The steps taken by the Allies to

safeguard the peace and trade of India and China were mistaken by the same people as an effort to Japan's honour, or her prestige and interest in these Asian countries. In short, one nation was considered right in trying to extend its influence in the midst of an international struggle, while another, it was assumed, should think nothing of her imperial affairs but sacrifice everything for the sake of human liberty.

That unfortunate misunderstanding is now a thing of the past. British policy solemnly announces its determination to bring the War to a successful issue with England as the champion for a better order of things. The Far Eastern party to the War, too, feels more keenly than ever before its responsibility to the world in having thrown her weight against the accused Kultur, and realizes that a due share of power in the Pacific or more freely recognized leadership in the Far East can come, not as a prize of war, but as a duty incumbent upon a custodian of the coming civilization. All warring nations, whether victorious or vanquished in arms, were fighting to no practical purpose so long as their aim was self-aggrandisement; those only are now confident of true victory whose determination to achieve a just settlement has entered into their souls.

A few individuals, it is true, still speak as if one could be neutral between right and wrong because it is found difficult to dialogue our enemy from the territories he now unlawfully occupies, or as if the champion of freedom would refuse the same freedom to her present antagonists after peace is restored. Those doubting Thomases must either be thinking in the terms of pre-war world politics, or unconsciously admitting the ruthless exercise of brute force. It will be well if they reflect that the moral strength of the Allies' cause is backed by unequalled material resources and by hosts of

THE CONDITION OF YOUR HAIR DEPENDS ON THE CONDITION OF YOUR SCALP.

USE

WATSON'S - RESORCIN - HAIR WASH

The HAIR TONIC that Kills The DANDRUFF GERM. Cleanses the Scalp & thus Produces a Luxurious & Healthy Growth.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A.S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG AND CHINA.



To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET, HONGKONG AGENCY.

THE Office of this Agency has this day been REMOVED to "St. George's Building, Second Floor, Room No. 5. (Entrance from Chater Road).
Hongkong, Feb. 1, 1917. 1460

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONVEYANCE),

SATURDAY,

the 3rd February, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 1, Des Voeux Road, Corner of The House Street.

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Removal to Sale Rooms for Convenience of Sale.

Zinc-lined Box Couch by Powell, Teakwood Bedsteads, Large and Small Wardrobes, Dining Table, Chairs, &c. (PRACTICALLY NEW), Electric Reading Lamp, Bathroom Utensils, &c., &c.

Cottage Piano by The Robinson Piano Co.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 1, 1917. 1461

THE DIARY

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, Feb. 3:—

11 a.m.—Auction of Motor Cycle at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

11.30 a.m.—Union Waterboat Co. Meeting.

2.15 p.m.—Cricket on H.K.C.C. ground: Club v. University.

MONDAY, Feb. 5:—

9.15 p.m.—Piano Recital at Government House.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6:—

3 p.m.—Auction of Leasehold Property at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's Sale Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7:—

11.25 a.m.—Full Moon.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9:—

1.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10:—

11 a.m.—Kowloon Land and Building Co.'s Meeting.

Noon.—Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co.'s Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14:—

9.15 p.m.—Concert at Helena May Institute.

MON. 28, TUES. 27 & WED. FEB. 28:—

Hongkong Jockey Club Race Meeting.

THE

CHINA MAIL

Can be obtained at the following

places in Hongkong:—

The Hongkong Hotel

The Hongkong Ferry Wharf.

The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.

The Upper Peak Tram Station.

The Lower Peak Tram Station.

W. Cheong (D'Aguilar Street).

Hong Cheong (Kowloon).

etc. etc. etc.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The annual meeting of shareholders of Union Church was held last night, Mr. J. L. Macpherson presiding over a good attendance. Mr. E. B. Cubey was reappointed hon. secretary, and Mr. A. S. D. Cousland, hon. treasurer. The following constitute the committee of management:—Messrs. Macdonald, MacKenzie, Wattie, Dovey, Law, Walker, Ritchie, Gray, Templeton, R. M. Gibson, Mitchell, Hickling and Stevenson. A Ladies Committee of fifteen members was also elected.

The proceeds of Mr. Denman Fuller's final lecture on Musical Appreciation at which there was again a large attendance amounted to over \$90, a sum considerably in excess of previous amounts. The total proceeds, amounting to \$288 01, have been handed to the Fund for Blind Soldiers, and Sailors. Mr. Denman Fuller wishes to express his sincere thanks to the President and Committee of the Helena May Institute for allowing the lectures to be given there, to the Anderson Music Company for lending their Broadwood Grand Piano, and to the public for their kind support.

THE LATE MR. OTTO KONG SING.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of Mr. Otto Kong Sing at Happy Valley yesterday was attended among others by the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), the Puisne Judge, (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz), the Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp), Messrs. Eldon Potter, F. C. Jenkin, F. B. L. Bowley, E. Davidson, Bulmer, Johnson, F. X. D'Almada, H. L. Denys, N. G. Nolan, A. G. Saffad, J. M. de Silva, and many fellow members of various clubs.

The service was conducted by the Rev. N. C. Pope, of St. Andrew's, Kowloon. The floral tributes included wreaths from the Chief Justice, the Puisne Judge, the Attorney General, the Registrar, Messrs. Eldon Potter, F. C. Jenkin, Johnston, Stokes and Master, Descoe, Locker, Descoe and Harston, Denys and Bowley, G. K. Hall Brutton, W. B. Hind, Mr. E. H. Gardiner, A. H. Crew, P. W. Goldring, F. X. D'Almada and Mason, Holmes and Haywood, D. W. Tatman, the V.R.C., the Phoenix Club, the Office Staff, the Kowloon Cricket Club, K. H. Woo, Mr. and Mrs. Leo D'Almada, Mr. and Mrs. Yeung Hee, the officers and brethren of Zetland Lodge, No. 625 F. E. M. and Mrs. A. J. Mackie, the Interpreters and Translators, of the Supreme Court, A. G. Saffad and J. M. de Silva, and Lane, Crawford & Co.'s Mess.

TRIBUTE FROM THE BENCH.

At the Magistracy this morning Mr. J. R. Wood, Senior Magistrate, referred to the sudden death of the late Mr. Otto Kong Sing. Addressing Mr. Jenkin, who had been instructed by the deceased gentleman in a case which was to be heard this morning, His Worship said: "Before calling your case, Mr. Jenkin, I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my very deep regret at the death of the late Mr. Otto Kong Sing, who has been instructing you in this case, and I feel sure that this expression of regret will be shared by very many who have been connected in any way with the business of this Court. Mr. Kong Sing practiced in this Colony for 15 years. I met him first in connection with the land settlement of the New Territory and in late years he has frequently appeared here. Throughout his career he has maintained a reputation for practicality, and thorough straightforwardness. He brought to every case knowledge of the points and a close appreciation of the exact point or points at issue. He conducted his case without loss of time and without any attempt of display. Whether prosecuting or defending, he came here with the main object to see that justice was done. I am speaking for many others when I say that his personality will be greatly missed in this Court."

Mr. Jenkin, in reply to Mr. Wood, said: "As a member of the late Mr. Otto Kong Sing's profession, and having been associated with him in his active work, I thank your Worship for what you have said with regard to the deceased gentleman whom we shall all miss greatly. That Mr. Otto Kong Sing was a straight, clear fighter is a fact which to be able to say of any man who has assisted in administering justice. Mr. Kong Sing in relationship to his profession, and to the members of the Bar, has observed strictly every tradition between solicitor and solicitor, and solicitor and counsel, and by his death we have lost one of the best types of a solicitor in the Colony, who tried to uphold these traditions. I thank your Worship."

THE MAGISTRACY.

JUDGMENT IN BRIBERY CASE.

In the case in which a Chinese revenue officer was charged, with accepting a bribe, Mr. J. R. Wood gave judgment as follows: "In this case I find the following facts: On the 17th January at about 10 a.m. the defendant, R.O. 34, a public servant, was on duty on the s.s. 'Hildreth' Maru at the Kowloon wharves. In the course of his duty he searched a quantity of luggage belonging to passengers who had arrived on the ship from Singapore, and this luggage was at the time in the charge of Sham King Tsz, runner of the Cheung Ki Bounding House. The baggage contained nothing excisable. During the search, about ten minutes before the search would in the normal course be completed, the boarding house runner handed to the defendant and the defendant received three one dollar (Singapore) notes. The object of the gift was to induce the defendant to complete his search in a less thorough manner than that adopted by him up to that point, and so avoid delay. Immediately the notes were received, and while the defendant was attempting to put them into his pocket, the defendant was seized by an Indian Sergeant of Police and was arrested. The defendant is charged with accepting the sum of three dollars as a bribe given with a view to induce his conduct as a public servant. Mr. Grist, on the defendant's behalf, has argued that as Sham King Tsz, the boarding house runner, has been shown in this instance to have had no intention of contravening any regulation of this port, his gift to the defendant was in the nature of an 'innocent gratuity' and its acceptance does not bring the defendant under the penalties of the Ordinance—which creates corruptly accepting a 'bribe'. The motive of the gift is in this case clear. It was intended to induce the defendant to scamp his search of a portion of certain luggage. The acceptance by a public servant of a gift made with such an object is an offence contemplated by the Ordinance, and is the offence here charged. If further evidence were needed to show the corrupt motive with which the money was received by the defendant, it might be found in the defendant's persistent denial (which I have found to be false) that the money was ever handed to him."

A fine of \$50 was imposed.

BAD RECORD OF A YOUTHFUL OFFENDER.

A Chinese boy, age 16 years, pleaded guilty to the theft of a pair of shoes from a shop in Yau-mat. It was stated that this was the boy's third appearance before the Magistrate. Defendant was sentenced to ten strokes of the birch and seven days detention in Victoria Gaol.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF CHILD.

A Chinese charged with taking a girl, age 10 years, out of the custody of her guardian at On Chan Tai, was brought before Mr. Wood.

As the Police are endeavouring to find the missing child the defendant was remanded for one week.

RESONANCE

THE WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

Dear Sir,—There appears to be some doubt amongst a few intending subscribers to the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association as to the currency in which the funds will eventually be returned to the subscribers.

All moneys will be invested in Sterling or Straits Currency at the rate of exchange ruling at the time of investment and all moneys so invested, together with all accrued interest, will be repaid to the respective investors either in Sterling or Straits currency, or, if desired by the proprietor, re-converted into Hongkong Dollars at the rate of exchange ruling at the time of repayment.

Yours faithfully,
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LD.
Secretaries H.K. & South China War Savings Association.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(Wah Ti Yai Po's Service.)

THE GOVERNMENT AND SHANGHAI OPIUM STOCKS.

NO MONEY FOR THE PURCHASE.

PEKING, Jan. 31.

The Cabinet after further discussion, has found it impossible, owing to lack of funds, to carry out the proposal to buy the Shanghai opium stock for the purpose of burning it.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PEKING, Jan. 31.

Chang Chung Lun, the Chinese Minister to Tokyo, has returned unexpectedly to Peking. It is believed that he has come to make a special report on the diplomatic position.

THE LATE PRINCE CHING.

PEKING, Jan. 31.

Prince Ching died at Tientsin. An important personage has asked the Government to grant the Prince posthumous honours, on account of his having advised the Ching dynasty to abdicate.

A Presidential Mandate makes a grant of \$10,000 as funeral expenses, and orders Yam Chang to offer sacrifices and to record the merits of the Prince in connection with the transfer of authority from the Imperial family to the Republic.

SUN-YAT SEN AND REVOLUTION FUNDS.

A LIBEL ACTION THREATENED.

PEKING, Jan. 31.

Sun Yat Sen has wired to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Soerabaya stating that what he received from the merchants there was the equivalent of 18,940 only and not 22 lakhs, as the Chamber had alleged. He therefore demands a satisfactory explanation from the Chamber of their recent telegram to Peking; otherwise he will sue them for libel.

He also states that he actually borrowed from Japanese merchants one million Yen and \$1,744,000 from Oversea Chinese for the purpose of defeating the monarchical movement.

A SPECIAL ENVOY TO JAPAN.

PEKING, Jan. 31.

The Japanese Government having intimated its unwillingness to receive Hung Hi Ling as a Special Envoy the Government has decided to send Wong Tai Shih to convey the decoration which the President has conferred on the Emperor of Japan. This appointment meets Japan's approval.

HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1916 states: The Net Profit for that period, including \$7,730.87 brought forward from last account, amounts to \$8,875.28.

From which have to be deducted:

Remuneration to Directors by Net Profit.....\$3,947.22

Remuneration to General Managers 5% on Net Profit.....3,947.22

Leaving a balance of \$4,780.84

Which the Directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—

Pay a dividend of 50 cents per share.....\$75,000.00

Carry forward to new Profit and Loss Account 3,780.84

\$78,780.84

DIRECTORS.

During the year Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar resigned on leaving the Colony and his place was filled by Mr. A. O. Lang. The Directors now are Messrs. J. Scott, Harston, W. L. Patten, A. O. Lang and Dr. J. W. Noble who in accordance with Rule No. 76 of the Company's Articles of Association retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., and C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., who offer themselves for re-election.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

The Profit for the Half-Year 1st June to 31st December 1916 including the sum of \$54,777.05 brought forward from the previous half-year, amounted to \$123,493.32, which the Board recommend should be apportioned as follows:—

To pay a final dividend of \$3.00 per share of 20,000 shares.....60,000.00

To transfer to Repairs and Renewals Account.....20,000.00

To write off Steam Launch.....1,000.00

To carry forward to new account.....42,493.32

\$123,493.32

THE RACES.

LIST OF ENTRIES.

The entries for the next Jockey Club Race Meeting are entirely satisfactory in regard to numbers. Thirty ponies are entered for the Hongkong Derby Stakes, as against 23 last year and 17 the year before.

The numbers for each race are:—

FIRST DAY.

The Weng-nai-chong Stakes.....30
The Maiden Stakes.....20
The Victoria Stakes.....20
The Valley Stakes.....30
The Poochow Cup.....30
The Trial Plate.....20
The Garrison Cup.....21
The Professional Cup.....30
The Jockey Club Stakes.....21
The Racing Stakes.....47

SECOND DAY.

The Jockey Cup.....39
The Exchange Plate.....21
The Hongkong Derby.....30
The Subscription Gift Stakes.....34
The Challenge Cup.....20
The Lustrano Cup.....13
The Challenge Cup.....43
The Royal Navy Stakes.....29
The Black Rock Stakes.....29
The Gymkhana Club Cup.....47

THIRD DAY.

The Grand Stand Stakes.....30
The Great Southern Stakes.....34
The Hongkong Stakes.....35
The Ladies' Purse.....23
The America Cup.....32
The Phoenix Stakes.....35
The Rhode Stakes.....40
The Champion Stakes.....41
The Consolation Stakes.....41
The Nil Desperandum Stakes.....47

OFF DAY.

The Tytan Handicap.....40
The Hongkong Handicap.....47

THE DERBY ENTRIES.

The following are the entries for the Derby:—

Messrs. Roth & Ross' Vid.....10.12
Mr. Dynasty's King Ben.....10.9
Mr. Eara's Victory.....11.1
Mr. Eara's Iron Duke.....11.7
Mr. Eara's Warrior.....11.4
Mr. Henry Humphrey's Town Mouse.....10.9
Mr. Henry Humphrey's Brown Mouse.....11.4
Mr. Henry Humphrey's Titmouse.....10.9
Mr. Ellis Kadocrie's Formosa Chief.....11.1
Mr. Ellis Kadocrie's Essex Chief.....10.12
Mr. Ellis Kadocrie's Russian Chief.....10.9
Messrs. Logan and Basio's Glorious Pearl.....10.9
Messrs. Logan and Basio's Lustrano Pearl.....10.12
Messrs. Logan and Basio's Bright Pearl.....10.9
Mr. Mace's Black Prince.....11.4
Mr. Mace's Banjo.....11.1
Sir Paul's Victory Dahlia.....11.1
Sir Paul's Onward Dahlia.....11.1
Sir Paul's Choice Dahlia.....10.12
Mr. John Peel's Silver Streak.....10.9
Mr. John Peel's Star of Doon.....10.9
Mr. John Peel's Jacobite.....11.1
Mr. Scores' Herolind.....10.12
Mr. Scores' Warholind.....10.12
Mr. Scores' Aerialind.....10.12
Mr. Scores' Sincia.....11.4
Mr. H. P. White's Hajj.....10.12
Mr. H. P. White's Masur.....11.1
Messrs. H. P. White and N. J. Stabb's Caplance.....11.1
Messrs. H. P. White and N. J. Stabb's Postrot.....10.12

SPORTING.

GOLF.

AMERICAN CUP.

The following are the results obtained in this competition against Bogey played at Faaling during the Chinese New Year holidays:

S. H. Dodwell.....4 up
A. Leach.....1 up
R. E. Macdougall.....1 up
B. M. Austin.....1 up
R. Hancock.....All square
S. Powell....." "
D. C. Wolfe....." "
D. G. Chesseran....." "
C. A. Peel....." "
A. E. Carleton.....1 down
Rev. G. M. Tichborne.....1 down
R. E. Lindell....." "
A. C. Leith....." "
Captain Miner-Jones....." "
H. P. Winslow....." "
M. A. Murray....." "
Eldon Potter....." "
H. Hancock.....3 down
H. West....." "
G. S. Archbutt....." "
F. Everington....." "
E. M. Cramming.....4 down
A. S. MacKichan....." "

The Entrance Fees realised \$268.00 which will be given to a War Charity.

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

The following are the results for January in the Captain's Cup competition.

A. Ritchie, Qualifies for Cup.....85-2-63
K. Hancock.....91-7-64
Dr. Lindsay Woods.....87-2-65
H. C. Sandford.....89-8-91
H. P. Winslow.....100-12-68

TICKLING IN THE THROAT.

THE new throat tickler or honker, the most dangerous illness, the throat tickler, the Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Stereographers.

CHINESE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak has been re-elected Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce by 63 out of a total of 87 votes.

Mr. Chan Kai-ming was elected Vice-Chairman in succession to Mr. Ho Fook who did not seek re-election.

Mr. Li Po-kwai and Mr. Li Yan-chuen were elected Treasurers, and the following gentlemen were appointed on the Executive Committee:—Messrs. Chan Kangyue, Ho Fook, Ng Hon-tze, Sin Tak-fan, Un Ying-shan, Fung Ping-shan, Ho Kom-tong, Lo Cheung-shiu, Chau Siu-ki, Chan Yuet-ting, Ma Ying-piu, Ho Wing, Chan Pik-chuan, Yung Tze-ming and Tong Yat-chuen.

WAR CHARITIES.

The following further letter has been received in acknowledgment of gifts from Hongkong:—

94, Marlborough Mansions, West Hampstead, N.W.

28th December, 1916.

"Dear Lady Mar,—I have just posted a letter to you thanking for the two cases of clothes and bandages which have been sent by the members of 'Our Little Bit Society,' and I have now further to thank for the very valuable donation of 200 dollars (£20 10s. 11d.) which the members of the Ministering Children's League have so kindly sent to the Jackanapes Society for the benefit of soldiers' children."

The gift is a very welcome one, for though good allowances are being made to soldiers' wives which in ordinary times would have kept them well, the case now is very different as the price of food and clothing has risen so highly. I will take pains to spend the money in getting warm clothes, boots and blankets for those who really need them. The mothers of course spend what they have first on food, and children run about in half worn boots till they get cold and bad chilblains in the very cold and wet winter we are having. I only received the draft today so can only send warm thanks for it, and hope in the December report to be able to say how some of it has been spent."

Your sincere and grateful,
HONGKONG K. EDEN.

THE GREAT COLD IN MANCHURIA.

Some idea of the severity of the weather in Manchuria this month may be gathered from the following information which we extract from copies of the "Manchurian Daily News," a Japanese paper at Dairen:—

Seven hundred goods cars on the South Manchurian Railway were disabled by the weather. A high official of the Railway Administration is reported as saying that the forced withdrawal of hundreds of goods cars on the S.M.R. lines all at once as an effect of the intense cold was a thing new in the history of the S.M.R. Co. During the extremely cold spell, every locomotive was hung thick with icicles. That only a few drivers and stokers were temporarily incapacitated by the cold is a matter for congratulation. In most cases the wheels got ignited because of the freezing of the lubricating oil. The large number of the goods cars thrown out of service was due to the unbroken run of the inclement weather. The Railway Company means to profit by the recent experience and reports are being invited from the authorities concerned to be employed as the basis of study to prevent a like occurrence in the future.

It is noted with interest that no cases of damage have been reported among any of the passenger cars. The reason being that the wheels on these cars are of course, subject to the same wear and tear as those of goods cars, but during the time of the stops of the passenger trains each wheel is carefully overhauled and promptly attended to, if any repairing is required, by a gang of workmen engaged specially for this duty.

GOODS CARS ARE TOO NUMEROUS FOR SPECIAL INSPECTION.

The thermometer readings on the 13th inst are given as follows:—
Port Arthur.....-24° C. -15° F.
Dairen.....-26° " -15° "
Yingkou.....-10° " -18° "
Mukden.....-15° " -5° "
Changchun.....-20° " -4° "
Cheloo.....-20° " -6° "
Setton (Tientsin).....-24° " -10° "
At Setton (Tientsin) the cold was reported to be the greatest experienced for 15 years. A report says:—On the evening of the 7th inst. the mercury stood at 15.4 below zero. The buntings of the water service pipes, the freezing of eggs, bottled spirits, etc., were daily occurrences. Kinohou Bay, to which ice had hitherto been a stranger, was turned to an expanse of ice, increasing the difficulty of navigation to the incoming and outgoing vessels, and practically blocking the movement of steam launches. The vessels which were in the Main Harbour were deprived of the freedom of movement. Those intending to enter the Harbour had to cast anchor outside the month.

Early on the morning of the 9th inst. the s.s. *Saiko Maru* arrived from Japan and forced her way through the ice packs, clearing the way as she advanced. She gained the Main Harbour from the Station Wharf by working hard for about 24 hours. The ice removed out of her way would quickly close together again in her wake, and the *Dairen Kisen Kaisha's* s.s. *Tencho Maru* (1,700 tons) which tried to follow in the other's track for some distance hesitated of doing so farther and finally had to retreat to outside the Harbour.

There were more than fifty junking at anchor outside the Harbour by reason of their inability to effect entry.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

RESULTS OF THE BLOCKADE.

LONDON, Jan. 31. Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, in a speech at Nottingham, said the blockade of Germany was very nearly complete. He believed that the enemies' overseas exports had been absolutely destroyed and their overseas imports practically destroyed. It was most difficult to ascertain of what was happening in the Central Powers, but for many weeks the stream of evidence from many sources had been in one direction, namely, food riots, food queues, shortage of copper and absence of rubber. It seemed especially beyond question that the Germans have but little wool, and less cotton, and are making clothes and boots from paper. The Minister concluded with a warning that the blockade alone would not bring victory, which must be attained in the field.

"KAISER'S BIRTHDAY SHOW."

RESULTS ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, Jan. 31. Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters in forwarding particulars of the "Kaiser's Birthday Show" on January 27th says it was most successful. In the recent operations 358 prisoners have been taken, 500 casualties were inflicted, and a commanding strong position occupied bringing us nearer the reduction of Le Transloy.

NIBBLING AT THE ENEMY.

LONDON, Jan. 31. A French communiqué states: We effectively bombarded enemy works in the region of Eixbaucourt, in Woevre. A detachment penetrated the first and second lines of the German trenches south of Leintrey, in Lorraine, outflanked the defenders, and brought back prisoners. We carried out a successful coup de main against an enemy post in the region of Moncal, where, and also in the Vosges, there were numerous patrol encounters. An enemy aeroplane was brought down.

BRITISH REPULSE ATTACKS.

LONDON, Jan. 31. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports. We repulsed attacks in the neighbourhood of Beaumont and westward of Serre.

BELGIANS ENGAGED. A Belgian communiqué states: Our artillery, infantry and machine-gun fire drove back German detachments approaching posts eastward of Pervyse and southward of Snoerdchoote after violent bombardments.

ARTILLERY ACTIONS. A French communiqué states: Somewhat violent artillery actions have taken place at different points, especially in the sector east of Reims and on the right of the Meuse.

THE NEW BRITISH MINFIELD. DETAILS COMMUNICATED TO NEUTRALS.

LONDON, Jan. 31. Though nothing has been announced in London, the State Department at Washington publishes details of the new British minifield as communicated to neutrals.

Its greatest extent south-west to north-east is about 23 miles, its length north and south being 170 miles. It blocks the approach to the North Sea coast of Germany except through Neutral territorial waters and extends south-west from a point four miles west of the west coast of Jutland, south-west of Kengkeoberg across the North Sea, north of Horn's Reef, thence southward, including Dogger Bank to a point off the coast of Yorkshire, south of Flamborough, then south-east to the neighbourhood of the Dutch Frisian island, approaching to within seven miles of Texel.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION BILL VETOED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. President Wilson has vetoed the Immigration Bill owing to its inclusion of the literacy test.

THE LATE LORD CROMER.

TRIBUTES TO HIS WORK.

LONDON, Jan. 31. The newspapers publish long memoirs of Lord Cromer and pay high tributes to his work in Egypt and India. The Times describes him as not only one of the ablest and most successful masters of constructive statesmanship, who built up the Empire, but as one of the greatest Englishmen. His high sense of public and private duty, his transparent honesty, straight-forwardness, steadfast courage, indomitable perseverance, and absolute sanity in his judgment were his most conspicuous characteristics. The Times believes the judgment of history on Lord Cromer's work in Egypt will place him even higher than he stands to-day. The world has seldom, if ever, witnessed a greater transformation than he wrought in Egypt in less than a quarter of a century. It emphasises that Lord Cromer never had a free hand and it was only by slow degrees, after events had constantly justified his wisdom, that he acquired the commanding authority which he retained to the end of his public career. His epitaph might well be: "He never wavered in well-doing."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE STORY OF THE "LAURENTIC."

SUNK BY A MINE.

LONDON, Jan. 31. The auxiliary cruiser *Laurentic* was mined one and a half hours after sailing on Thursday. She sank in three-quarters of an hour. The weather was fine but cold. The crew totalled 475, of whom about 125 were saved. Many were killed by the explosion.

It is understood that an attempt was made to beach the vessel. The boats were got ready and rockets fired, as the wireless was destroyed. The explosion of the rockets was seen by a lighthouse, and soon mine sweepers were hurrying to the scene. The crew were most orderly throughout. The ship foundered in 23 fathoms. The lifeboats, manned by all survivors of the explosion were provided with fares, but the mine-sweepers had twenty miles to cover, and many of the fares had burned out before they arrived, and the search was most difficult. The men were seven hours in the perishing cold in one boat before being rescued.

The first intimation of the disaster was a telephone message to a certain Mayor from the Captain informing him that ninety survivors were in camp and appealing for warm clothing. The Mayor summoned the Corporation, requisitioned motors, collected clothing and other necessities, and hastened to the camp.

Describing his experiences afterwards the Mayor said he was amazed at the unconquerable spirit of the Navy, as illustrated by a lad of seventeen going to a piano in the recreation room and playing, "Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag, and smile," his comrades joining in the chorus. They were not depressed by the terrible ordeal. The arrival of the laden motors was cheered, and the men paraded. They and the Councilors sang the National Anthem. The soldiers in the camp refused cigarettes, saying, "This is Jack's Day." Subsequently other survivors arrived, having landed at remote points. Numerous bodies have been recovered.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

Another message says: The *Laurentic* was mined on Friday morning off the north coast of Ireland. She was manned by a crew of 476, of naval ratings. There were no passengers. About 260 perished.

The explosion was terrific, a huge hole being made in the side of the vessel. Many stokers were killed outright. The injured were placed in the boats as the ship was sinking. The vessel went down in a time variously estimated at from five minutes to three-quarters of an hour. The sea was dotted with men struggling for life. Many were taken in already crowded boats which were half swamped by the seas. The men were half clad, it was bitterly cold, and it was hours before they were rescued by smacks.

Already 100 frozen bodies have been washed up. LONDON, Jan. 31. The Admiralty announces that the *Laurentic* was mined, not submerged.

CONSTANT ACTIVITY ON WESTERN FRONT.

FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, Jan. 31. A communiqué says: Between Soissons and Rheims our fire stopped dead two attempted *cours de main*. There has been rather lively artillerying in Lorraine and the Vosges.

Our aeroplanes, during the night of the 29th and 30th, bombed bivouacs, military factories and stations.

BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, Jan. 30. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says: We bombed dugouts in the neighbourhood of Butte-de-Warlenecourt and entered enemy lines east of Souchez, greatly damaging the works.

In the course of air-fights three German machines were destroyed and three driven down, damaged.

THE GREEK SALUTE TO THE ALLIED FLAGS.

FURTHER DETAILS.

ATHENS, Jan. 31. At the saluting of the Allied flags the military carried fixed bayonets and the mounted troops carried drawn swords. The Greek regimental colours were placed in the centre, and directly the Allied Ministers and Naval officers and detachments had taken up their places, the General commanding the parade saluted, the soldiers presented arms, the Greek flags were lowered and bugles sounded the general salute. Massed military bands also played successively four Allied national anthems, and simultaneously a Greek battery fired a twenty-one gun salute, which Allied warships lying in the roads returned. Then the troops marched by in column, saluting the Allied flags, and the Allied Ministers then returned to a warship.

Some of the regiments of the garrison are at present at full strength. The remainder are represented by detachments.

ELECTORAL REFORM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, Jan. 31. The Report of the Speakers Conference on Electoral Reform presents resolutions favouring manhood suffrage for those who pay £10 annually as occupiers, a qualifying period of six months, the revision of the register every six months, maintenance of representation of universities, preservation of qualification where it is only limited to change of residence, single vote with one additional for business premises, or university in a different constituency, the adoption of a population unit of 70,000 per member, but separate representation for constituencies of over 50,000.

The report recommends group representation of universities, except Oxford and Cambridge; proportional representation for sub-divided constituencies entitled to return between three and five members; and polling on the same day.

The majority of the conference favoured limited female suffrage, and suggested placing women on the Local Government register. The proposed age for eligible women is 30 to 35.

NO ATTEMPT ON KING ALFONSO'S LIFE.

MADRID, Jan. 31. The two bars of lead which were found on the railway at Granada were connected with a robbery. There is no question of their being concerned in an attempt on King Alfonso's life.

CO-OPERATION OF UNIVERSITIES.

LONDON, Jan. 31. Professor Fisher, President of the Board of Education, in a speech at London pleading for greater co-operation among the universities, mentioned that Oxford was devising courses of advanced study, open to Overseas, American and Allied students. The Board of Education would be glad to co-operate if the Universities combined in a common scheme on the above lines; also in a scheme for the inter-change of teachers of the universities of Britain, the Dominions and India.

CERTIFIED OCCUPATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 31. The list of certified occupations under the Military Service Act has been revised by the general raising of the age, and a further raising is forbidden.

CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, speaking at Norwich, repudiated the view that the war would end in a draw. Such an assumption was unwarrantable, and those who were acquainted with the military situation were never so confident as now.

ROYAL SYMPATHY.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The King has telegraphed Mr. Walter Long stating that he is deeply grieved at the death of his son, who was a young and promising general.

BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY.

AN "UNAUTHORISED AND INCORRECT" STATEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 31. The Food Controller states that Mr. Anderson's statement to the effect that Britain would shortly be placed on a ration allowance was unauthorised and incorrect.

THE EXPLOSION AT FUSHUN COLLIERY.

NEARLY A THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

Nearly a thousand lives were lost in the explosion which took place at the Fushun Colliery, Manchuria, a fortnight ago, and the monetary loss is put at 360,000 yen.

The explosion is attributed to spontaneous combustion. It occurred in what is known as the Oyama shaft which was capable of yielding 40,000 tons of coal a month. The shaft is at present hermetically sealed, and it is not expected that the full producing capacity of the shaft will be recovered in less than twelve months. In the meantime seven other shafts and pits will be required to put out an additional 6,000 tons a month each.

Of the 935 people missing 17 were Japanese, the rest being Chinese.

On the afternoon of the 12th inst., when the Oyama Shaft of Fushun Colliery was being hermetically sealed, the heat inside the shaft was measured at 205° F. Four days later, that is on the afternoon of the 16th, the temperature was noticed to come down by about 70° to 141°. From this it was inferred that the flames inside the shaft were rapidly subsiding. The temperature inside the shaft was being measured every two hours, and a gradual fall was observed. The moment the temperature comes down to about 80° F. relief parties are to be sent down by the sand-filling pit and also by the eastern shaft of the Chienchichai Pit, which connect with the lower parts of Oyama Shaft. These men are to under take the recovery of the remains of the victims first of all, and to narrow down the scope of the inaccessible zone as far as possible. At first some two months' time was expected to be wanted before the shaft would be re-opened, but, judging by the quick cooling of the temperature inside, the date for re-opening is expected to arrive much sooner.

Such a statement made by Mr. Tajima, in charge of the Mining Affairs of the Fushun Collieries.

Another statement says:—Before the fate of each missing person is ascertained, he cannot be considered as dead, and on this account the funeral service will have to be postponed, and he is entitled to pay. According to an official of the Collieries, a Chinese coolie hired temporarily will have his wages for 180 days paid to his relatives when he dies at his post, whilst a mining coolie on a regular staff is entitled to wages for 365 days. The sum of ¥80,000, which the Collieries Management intends to lay out as the Relief Fund, is to be added to these stipulated allowances, which will amount on an average to over ¥500 each. In distributing the additional allowance of ¥50,000 the Management will be guided by the size of the family left behind. Over and above this the Collieries officials directly concerned have started a subscription movement in order to raise contributions for the bereaved. There have been besides many communications received from Japan, etc., offering sums of money. After all is done, the portion for each victim is supposed to be about ¥1,000, which will be enough to keep the wolf from the door of any of the bereaved families. This is considered as more liberal than in the case of some mines. Still, the Management feels that no sum of money can compensate for the precious lives lost.

SHIPBUILDING FIRMS "MERGE."

The Press Association is authorized to state that the old-established firm of Caird and Co. (Limited) is in future to be closely associated with Harland and Wolff (Limited) of Belfast and Glasgow. There will be no real change in the management of the Glasgow undertaking, the present directors Mr. P. T. Caird and Mr. Arthur Caird still remaining directors of the company. Mr. J. W. Kempler, one of its managing directors of the Belfast company will join the board of Caird and Co. (Limited). The fact that certain well-known shipping enterprises have had practically all their most important vessels built by one or other of the two firms concerned makes the reason for their closer association apparent.

WHEAT-GROWING IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 31. It is officially estimated that 10,690,000 acres of wheat have been sown as compared with 12,580,000 acres last year.

APPALLING DESTITUTION IN SERBIA.

COLOGNE, Jan. 31. The economic situation in Serbia is appalling. The enemy has requisitioned everything, and the Serbians are absolutely destitute.

SURGERY AT KUT.

A DOCTOR'S EXPERIENCE IN THE SIEGE.

Major C. H. Barber, I.M.S., writing in the *Indian Medical Gazette* on "Surgery at the siege of Kut, (December 5th, 1915, to April 30th, 1916)," says:—

It falls to the lot of few men to be besieged for any length of time, and to fewer surgeons; and some of us have the opportunity of watching a good many cases of wounds in war from their commencement to their conclusion, and of noting the effect on them of various and most adverse circumstances. In this review the following approximately accurate figures will be interesting, but probably not more reliable for purposes of drawing inferences than are any other statistics. For although at first sight the fact that no evacuation of sick and wounded had, performance, been made from Kut since December 3rd, 1915, and that therefore the fate of the wounded could be accurately followed for a very considerable time might be expected to guarantee a real value to such figures as those under the headings "Deaths," "Duty," or "Invalided," yet there are so many other factors to be taken into consideration which have influenced these figures that their value is very considerably modified or detracted from. These factors are the various conditions peculiar to a state of siege which have had their separate and several effects on the wounded.

Amongst those exerting a favourable effect have been:—

(1) The very short distance between the firing line and other places of accident and a Stationary Hospital; and consequently—

(2) The short time between the infliction of the injury and proper surgical treatment.

There is no doubt that both of these factors have tended very materially to reduce the mortality and the permanent invaliding amongst the severely wounded, such as those sustaining compound fractures, wounds of the chest and of the abdomen, both by reason of the prevention of sepsis by prompt surgical aid, and of the reduction to a minimum of the additional injury to the wounded that such movement necessarily entails.

Similarly the general condition of the wounded had not, as a rule, suffered from undue exposure, whilst the first field dressing had very often been applied by the medical officer on the spot himself.

The unfavourable conditions have been many and probably largely more than counter-balance the favourable ones. They are:—

(a) The unhygienic surroundings in the badly arranged, badly lighted, and insufficiently aired, improvised hospital buildings. When it is remarked that the best of these consisted of the hovels or huddles of a third rate Mesopotamian bazaar, those who have seen such will understand.

(b) Insufficient hospital personnel—equipment and stores—all hospitals being obliged to treat many times the number of patients for which they were originally staffed and designed.

(c) Slow starvation and absence of a sufficiency of both preserved and fresh hospital comforts.

(d) The prevalence for part of the time of diseases due to improper and insufficient food, namely, scurvy and beri-beri.

(e) The impaired mental outlook on life of the besieged, and the adverse effect on the morale of the patients by the constant shelling and bombing, to which, unfortunately, as I believe, the hospitals and their neighbourhood were subjected; to which may be added the mental strain of prolonged suspense and of the expectation, often disappointed, of relief.

As the siege dragged on and the food ration grew smaller and smaller, when all local comforts had been cut off, the treatment of the sick and of the wounded became a heartbreaking ordeal and a depressing duty, for one frequently could not carry out much needed surgical interference, solely owing to these pitiable conditions.

From December 5th, 1915, to April 29th, 1916, there were about 3,400 wounded brought into the hospitals, 400 odd of these belonging to the civilian population, 337 killed.

Of those that arrived in hospital:—
488 died of wounds;
1,690 returned to duty;
250 remained for invaliding.

This shows a high percentage of returned to duty. But of these good many are now in poor health and crippled in one way or another, although able to walk about and live in their lines.

As regards parts of the body affected, there were a large number of head cases, inevitable in trench warfare and also an extraordinary number of abdominal wounds, many of which were inflicted by "snipers."

Of tetanus, thirty cases occurred, of whom four only recovered, despite the fact that the incubation period in all but four cases was six days or more. Out of the thirty cases nine were shell wounds and four bomb wounds; only one of these recovered—a shell case. In the early days of the siege when most of the cases occurred, there was unfortunately very little anti-tetanic serum available, and only seven or eight cases were so treated, and of these three recovered; the fourth recovery occurred in a case that had been treated by local subcutaneous injections of hydrogen peroxide. Later on, a stock of serum was received by aerial post and was used in many cases, proportionately. Several cases were treated by carbolic acid injections, but without success.

The most serious complication in the second half of the siege was the bad effect on the healing of wounds, of the steadily diminishing ration, the lack of invalid food, the outbreak of scurvy amongst the Indian troops, and the existence of a certain amount of beri-

HARPER'S BALSMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has classes it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm, from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

DOSE.—From ten drops to one tea-spoonful according to age and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

PRICE \$1.00 AND \$1.50 PER BOTTLE.

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THE 492. 34, Queen's Road Central.

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KUMHAR, KALORA
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No. 1 WYNDHAM ST.
Flower Street
KUALALUMPUR

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IS THE SAME

EVERYDAY! EVERYWHERE!

A Mineral Roofing! Laid by our experts!
Guaranteed right!

Free particulars from
Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

INSPECTION.

His Excellency the Governor will inspect all ranks on Saturday afternoon, February 10th. Detailed Orders will be issued. No absence will be permitted except on the certificate of the Surgeon Superintendent.

POLICE SCHOOL.

No Police School will sit during the week commencing on Monday, Feb. 5th.

COMPANY PARADES.

The following Parades will take place at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. Uniform, Helmets with Spikes, and Rifles:—
Tuesday, Feb. 6th.—Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, and Ambulance Platoon.
Wednesday, Feb. 7th.—No. 1 Company and Maxim Gunners.
Thursday, Feb. 8th.—No. 2 Company and Band.
No exemption is to be granted from these parades except by the undersigned.

MUSKETRY COURSE PART I.

All ranks who should have attended, but failed to attend, to fire Part I. of this year's course on either Sunday, January 14th, 21st or 28th are warned to attend the Range on Sunday next, February 4th, leaving Blake Pier at 9 a.m. Return about 12 noon.

Men armed with (1) Service Rifles or (2) New Winchester Carbines will take same to the Range. All others will have Rifles issued to them on the Range.

MUSKETRY COURSE PART II.

The following Prizes have so far been offered in connection with Part II.
(1) Inter-Platoon Shoot.—Gold Medal offered by Mr. A. P. Argenti to the eight men of any Platoon whose total scores rank highest. Inspectors and Sergeants' scores may be included. The Mounted Police and Maxim Gunners to count as one Platoon. Mr. Argenti offers an additional prize for the highest score made by any member of any Platoon.
(2) The "Cavalry" Prize (value \$50).—Presented by P. G. Copland, of the Water Police. To be won by the 1916 Third Class Shot who shows the greatest improvement in firing Part II. of the 1917 Course.
(3) The Championship.—Presented through the Headquarters Club by The British-American Tobacco Company.

NEW VICKERS ENTERPRISE.

Messrs Vickers have determined to add to their industries at Barrow the work of building merchant vessels, as the "Daily Telegraph." This has necessitated the extension of their already large ship-building yard, which for many years past has been exclusively employed in the construction of war vessels. They have therefore purchased from the Furness Railway Company what is known as the Harbour Yard, with a frontage of upwards of 1,500 feet to Walney Channel on which could be laid down twelve or fifteen vessels at one time. The firm can build at their new shipyard vessels up to about 450 feet in length and at the old shipyard warships or liners up to 1,000 feet.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Banks	710	buyers
Douglases	750	sales
Steamboats	116	buyers
Def. Indos	20	sales
Star Ferris	132	nominal
Rams	24	edders
Wharves	84	buyers
Docks	128	buyers
Cements	116	sales
Hkong Electrics	49	buyers
Hkong Tramways	7.20	buyers
Waterboats	102	buyers
Shui Cottons	118	buyers

A FORTY YEARS' TEST.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy has been curing coughs and colds for the past forty years and has gained popularity every year. What better recommendation is required? For all by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:-

For	Strainers	To Sail	Remarks
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE			
LONDON via SINGAPORE			
PENANG, COLOMBO,			
BOMBAY, Port Said &			
MANSEILLES			
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE			
AND YOKOHAMA			
LONDON & HONGKONG			
SINGAPORE, PENANG,			
COLOMBO, Port Said &			
MANSEILLES			

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOARDS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, etc., apply to P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Superintendent.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

(TRANS-PACIFIC)

"CANADA MARU".....Friday, 2nd Feb., at 3 p.m.

"PANAMA MARU".....Sunday, 12th Feb., at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE. For Tamsui, Keelung, Amping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU".....Sunday, 4th Feb., at 10 a.m.

"JOSHIN MARU".....Wednesday, 7th Feb., at 8 a.m.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WEARE, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE. Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE. Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE. Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE. Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Makassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.
Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STRAINERS TO SAIL

SWATOW & BANGKOK.....CHENGTOU.....Feb. 4, Daylight

SHANGHAI.....ANNUY.....Feb. 4, Daylight

SHANGHAI.....SUNNING.....Feb. 8, at 4 p.m.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....Feb. 8, at Noon

HAIPHONG.....SUNGKIAN.....Feb. 8, at 10 a.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUT"

MANILA LINE. Twin-Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" & "Tein" Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on "Taming" and "Tein."

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenai," "Luchow," "Yingchow," "Shantung" and "Sinkiang" with excellent accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS
Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR STRAINERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI via SWATOW.....WINGSANG.....FRIDAY, Feb. 2, Daylight

MANILA.....YUENSANG.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI.....CHUOSANG.....SUNDAY, Feb. 4, Daylight

HAIPHONG.....TAASANG.....TUESDAY, Feb. 6, Daylight

SHANGHAI.....KWOSSANG.....WEDDAY, Feb. 7, Daylight

SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI.....KUTSANG.....WEDDAY, Feb. 7, Daylight

MANILA.....LOONGSANG.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE. Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE. Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai, through Bills of Lading issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE. A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE. Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE. Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE. A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

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EASTWARD.

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The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

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DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.

AGENTS.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAITAN.....Capt. A. E. Hodgins.....FRIDAY, 2nd Feb. at 11 a.m.

HAICHING.....Capt. W. C. Passmore.....TUESDAY, 6th Feb. at 11 a.m.

HAIPHONG.....Capt. J. W. Evans.....FRIDAY, 9th Feb. at 11 a.m.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to-

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILLA.

THE Steamship "FERSIA MARU" Consignees of cargo per above-mentioned vessel are hereby notified that owing to fire having occurred on board at Manila, before cargo can be delivered, their signature to an Average Bond will be required, and valuation statements must be furnished; also provision must be made for payment of General Average Deposit.

Cargo will be landed immediately into The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s Godown, and consignees are further notified that delivery must be taken therefrom.

Damaged cargo will be surveyed on 21st January at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected, and storage charges will be assessed on all cargo undelivered on 2nd February at Noon.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Godown.

All Claims must be filed on or before 16th February, otherwise they will not be recognised.

T. DAIGO,
Agent,
Hongkong, Feb. 1, 1917.

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ OF BATAVIA, JAVA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "VAN WAERWYCK" having arrived from the above port, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at the risk into the basement and/or extra-basement Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 8th February, 1917 will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on the 12th February, 1917 at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN, Agents.

Hongkong Jan. 30, 1917.

JAPANESE MAKER

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

AGENTS.

LONDON. WILKINS & LLOYD, 42, Gracechurch Street, W.C. 2. ALGER. 11, 13, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 3. B. BROWNE & Co., Ltd., 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, Victoria Street, CLARE, Box 2, Plate, 85, Cross Church St. E.C. 4. G. SMITH & Co., Ltd., 20, Cornhill, GORDON & GORDON, 10, Bride St., E.C. 4. ROBERT WATSON, 10, Fleet Street, W.C. 2. RICHARD & Co., Ltd., 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG-SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATE.
VICTORIA, E.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGAOYA AND YOKOHAMA	SAWA MARU, Capt. Hayashi, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 7th Feb. at Noon
YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. Terada, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 14th Feb. at Noon	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU, Capt. Soyeda, Tons 12,500	SATURDAY, 10th Feb. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU, Capt. Takano, Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 6th Feb. at 10 a.m.
	MIYAZAKI MARU, Capt. Terada, Tons 12,500	MONDAY, 12th Feb. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TENSHIN MARU, Capt. Shirai, Tons 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 14th Feb. at Noon
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND TENERIFE		
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURS. DAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO		

FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

Wireless Telegraphy.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

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POSSIBLE PEACE TERMS?

(By Sir Harry Johnston, G.C.M.G.)

In publishing the following article, the "London" Daily News and Leader of December 10th says that Sir Harry Johnston has had a distinguished career as traveller, explorer, and writer; he has acted in a peculiar capacity for Great Britain in the Caucasus, British Central Africa, the Niger Coast Protectorate, and Mozambique; and was Special Commissioner, (Commander-in-Chief, and Consul-General for the Uganda Protectorate. He has written largely on international questions.

Just as this article is being written Germany is supposed to have formulated peace terms through some neutral Power for the consideration of the Allies. In all probability these terms are wholly unacceptable as they stand. But it is just possible that Germany's Allies may really desire peace enough to consent to bear some of the natural penalties which, in all conscience, should follow her aggression. At any rate it would be well if our thinking classes considered at this moment what are the terms of peace they would agree to in order to stop the war now, and commence quickly the process of recuperation we all so ardently desire to see begin.

Let me start by asserting once again that this was entirely a war of aggression on Germany's part, that she has sinned irretrievably in the eyes of all just persons, that if we had or could acquire the power to punish her as she deserves, she would see the Austrian Empire dissolved into its component States and Germany herself limited in her territory to those countries of Germany where German is spoken—with the exception of Alsace-Lorraine, which would be restored to France. The Turks would be expelled from Europe, and their Asiatic territories be placed under the guardianship and control of the Allied Powers. The whole of the German overseas colonies would be divided among the Allies. Further, Germany would deserve to be boycotted in commerce by tariffs and other means until due reparation had been made financially to Belgium, France, Poland, Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania. So much for an ideal peace, if the Allies were victorious enough to enforce it.

But we have got to face facts. To effect such a peace the Allies might have to lose four million men in battle, and still maintain huge standing armies to keep a desperate Germany Austria-Hungary-Turkey under subervience. We should have to spend—Great Britain chiefly—about seven or eight thousand millions sterling, and for several years let our industries and non-war work go to pieces. Intellectually, and to a great extent physically, we should be ruined. At least Britain, France, Belgium, Serbia, and Rumania would be, Russia is unconquerable and self-contained, so far as food production is concerned.

Of course, it may well come to this—this awful end of our comfortable nineteenth century existence. If Germany stands out for any control whatever over Belgium or over France, we have no recourse but to go on fighting till she is exhausted, even if we, too, are bled white. But supposing Germany also realises that this is her last chance of emerging from a world war with any material for recovery and reconstruction? She may—it is just possible—be wise enough to recognise the virtue of not driving her Allied enemies to desperation. Necessity is the mother of invention. Other crises in British history before now have seen the moment of supreme agony bring forth its Nelson or its Wellington, its Drake or its Marlborough, its Pitt or Canning.

How, therefore, about discussing peace on terms like these?

1.—The complete evacuation of Belgium and France. An indemnity of £100,000,000 from Germany to Belgium, and another £100,000,000 from Great Britain to Belgium. (Twenty days' war expenditure.)

2.—Restoration to Russia of all occupied Russian territory, and to Austria of all territory occupied by Russia, on the understanding that the three Powers most concerned are to erect between them an absolutely independent Poland, which shall not include any Lithuanian territory or the Ruthenian districts of Galicia, which shall be joined with Little Russia and the Russian Empire.

3.—Some arrangement by which Russia is absolutely guaranteed the freedom for her ships on the Dardanelles and Bosphorus—possibly an international arrangement between Turkey, Bulgaria, and Rumania, in conjunction with Russia, Russia preponderating in the control of these straits because of the much greater magnitude of her interests.

4.—Complete evacuation of Serbia and Montenegro, and complete restoration of their independence. The same also for Rumania. Money indemnities to all three Countries (at the joint expense of the Central Powers and Britain, Russia, and France), which shall in some measure recompense them for their losses.

5.—The recognition of a Russian Protectorate over Armenia and its complete withdrawal from the Turkish Empire. A French Protectorate over Syria. The British annexation of the Sinai Peninsula. The independence of Arabia and its evacuation by Turkish forces. British Arabia being restricted to the Aden Protectorate and the southern shores of the Persian Gulf. The British also to occupy the Euphrates Delta as far as Basra. Persia to be completely evacuated by the Turkish forces, and to be under the joint protectorate of Britain and Russia, but with no discrimination in its customs duties against any other nation.

6.—Egypt, of course, would remain a British Protectorate.

7.—None of the German colonies would be restored to Germany, with the exception of German East Africa; but with the reservations above mentioned Germany might deal as she pleased with the Turkish dominions. Turkey has so wished it. Far be it from us to pity the Turks if they find the Germans hard masters.

8.—No discrimination to be made against the trade of the Central Powers in the customs houses of the Allies.

These terms are far from being ideal, especially in the eyes of those arm-chair patriots who have not to fight in the trenches or on the high seas. Moreover, they are like the Sibylline Books: only to be offered now, and to be withdrawn if refused; and if the Allies then reap the reward of their sacrifices and efforts in further prosecuting the war.

But if on terms like these we could stop the war we could apply ourselves to recuperation, remembering that we shall only finally conquer Germany and keep her in her proper place by education, discipline, and social reform.

NOT OF GERMAN ORIGIN.

Mr. Montague Meyer, a timber merchant, who holds a Government contract to buy wood for army hospitals, brought an action for libel in the King's Bench Division last month against the "Morning Post" Limited.

Mr. Meyer complained of two articles in the "Morning Post" which, he said, imputed that he was of German origin and an illustration of the way in which Germany penetrated and controlled our finance, trade and commerce at the beginning of the war.

A settlement was effected before the court opened. The "Morning Post" apologized and agreed to pay £250 compensation, in addition to costs.

Mr. Meyer said evidence that he was a British subject, born in London; his father, and mother were also born in London; so were his grandfather and great-grandfather. He traced his family back to a great-great-grandfather, who came to London in 1769 from Brody, in the then independent kingdom of Poland.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

THE CHINA MAIL.

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Correspondents must forward their
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All matter for publication should be
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THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

Temperature.

Hongkong, February 1, 1917.	
Barometer 9 A.M.	30.16
Do 1 P.M.	30.08
Do 4 P.M.	30.02
Thermometer 9 A.M.	60.9
Do 1 P.M.	63
Do 4 P.M.	63
Do (Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	52
Do (Wet bulb) 1 P.M.	57
Do (Wet bulb) 4 P.M.	57
Do Maximum	63
Do Minimum over night	57

DONT RISK PNEUMONIA.

GET rid of every cold as quickly as
possible. It is the forerunner of
all pulmonary trouble, and pneumonia
may develop in a few hours. Take
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a
simple thing to do, but the effect is
marvelous. For sale by all Chemists
and Storekeepers.

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Tools—Electric Hand Lamps—Tyres
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Blow Lamps—Kerosene Stoves—Canvas Yacht
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ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

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INSURANCE CO.

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THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1916.

\$23,970,387.

—Authorized Capital \$2,000,000

Subscribed Capital \$4,500,000

Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500

—Fire Funds \$3,537,047

—Life & Annuity Funds \$1,767,580

Sinking Fund Account \$23,970,387

Revenue Fire Branch \$2,381,456

Life and Annuity \$2,141,593

Branches \$37,239

Revenue Marine Department \$78,940

Other Receipts \$2,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, February 1, 1917.

On London—

Bank Wire ... 3/4

On demand ... 3/4 9/16

30 days sight ... 3/4 3/4

4 months sight ... 3/4 13/16

Credit, 4 months sight ... 3/4

Credit, 6 months sight ... 3/4

On Paris—

On demand ... 330

Credit, 4 months sight ... 341

On New York—

On demand ... 56 1/2

Credit, 60 days sight ... 56 1/2

On Bombay—

Wire ... 17 1/2 mom.

On Calcutta—

Wire ... 17 1/2 mom.

On Singapore—

On demand ... 10 1/2

On Manila—

On demand ... 11 1/2

On Shanghai—

On demand ... 10 1/2

30 days sight (private paper) ... 11 1/2

On Yokohama—

On demand ... 11 1/2

Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) ... 49.60

Sovereigns (Banks' Buying Rate) \$43.25 n.

Silver (per oz.) ... 37 5/16

Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 18 1/2 p.m.

Chinese Copper Cash ... 1 1/2 p.m.

Chinese Copper Cent ... 1 1/2 p.m.

Rate of Native Interest ... 4 1/2 p.m.

Chinese Sub. Coin ... 4 1/2 cts.

Hongkong Sub. Coin ... 4 1/2 cts.

Barometer 9 A.M. ... 30.16

Do 1 P.M. ... 30.08

Do 4 P.M. ... 30.02

Thermometer 9 A.M. ... 60.9

Do 1 P.M. ... 63

Do 4 P.M. ... 63

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Do (Wet bulb) 1 P.M. ... 57

Do (Wet bulb) 4 P.M. ... 57

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Do Minimum over night ... 57

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